H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1849.

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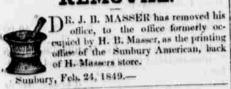
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THE subscriber will continue to receive and ac commodite a few transient or permanent Box untiles, at her residence in Sunbury. The lo-cation is in a handsome and pleasant part of the town, commanding a fine view of the Susquehan-To persons from the country during the summer sca-few months in the country during the summer sca-son, Sunbury attends a delightful retreat

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SELECT POETRY.

LEFTENANT CARTER'S SON This celebrated piece of poetry, to which so much attention has been called of late, we give below. Laugh while you can. Near Springfield Mountain there did dwell.

A comely youth; I knew him well, Leftenant Carter's only son, His father's pride, nigh twenty-one. One day this young man di-id go, Down to the meadows for to mow. He didn't mow half down the field, When a pesky sarpent bit his heeld.

And when he felt the varment bite. He raised his scythe, with all his might-And fetched such a deadly blow, As quickly laid the creetur low. He took the surpent in his hand,

And straightway went to Molly Brand. Saying Molly, Molly, here you see, The pizen sarpent what bit me. Now Molly had a rosey lip, With which she did the pizen sip.

But Molly had a rotten tooth-And quickly pizen'd were they both. They laid them down upon the bed, Where they both quickly di-i-ed. Their bodies were all speckled o'er, With the colors which the surpent bore.

When this young man gave up the ghost, To Abra'ms bosom he went post-A crying loud as up he went, Oh! cruel, cruel sa-ar-pent.

THE THREE DEAF MEN.

Before the deaf squire of the village Deaf plaintiff summons deaf defendant, And having charged him with the pillage Of sundry cheeses, makes an end on 't.

Not at all moved with such such grave charges The other on his part engages In his defence, and much enlarges Upon an old account for wages, The justice then with solemn face,

Decided : "As I have understood The merits of this knotty case, I must maintain the marriage good;-And in this view I shall persist, The case is without costs dismissed."

historical.

THE CHARACTER OF AARON BURR. BY WILLIAM WALLACE.

If Blennerhasset had been the only peron ruined by Burr, in the prosect his enterprizes, charity would suggest a burial of our remembrance of the exile's desolation. But the victims of Burr are to be numbered by hundreds. The base and the peaks of society, alike show the scatching marks of his fiery visitation.

He cherished no friendship-he returned unhonored the drafts of gratitude; he kindled by the fireside of hospitality the flame of lust, and felt little pleasure in bidding adjeu to the Large of his host, until the dearest that flourished in their shadows were sacrificed.* The man's whole being centered on the pivot of selfishness. But for the affection he manifested towards his daughter, his sole moral merits seem to have been courage and coolness; and vet clustering as were the laurels which they wedded to his brow-his baser passions so predominated that he held it more glorious to seduce a woman't than to glitter in the field of letters, to scale the steeps of philosophy, or to wave a banner victoriously in

He courted the man to corrupt his wife -the statesman to profit by his influence -the millionaire to obtain his moneyand the world to gratify his desires. He was the more dangerous from the possession of an intellect, massive, piercing, brilliant, united to frame at once handsome and vigorous. His mind was but the keen and resistless weapon with which his passions hewed a way to conquest. That weapon was Protegu. But few could escape its ever changing attack. If the victim came fully under the gaze of an eye-whose sharp light resembled lightening imprisoned and forever playing in a cloud as black as night—he was lost. Burr's conversation was irresistably fasc nating-his had swept over every chord of the human heart. He strewed the rosy path of the happy with flowers of a still brighter hue: he arched the troubled sky of the desponding with the rainbow of hope; he conjured up before the wrapt visions of the avaricious, mountains of gold; and to the aspiring, he point-

less and terrible. The want of fortune alone prevented his presenting in one lurid, dreadful and overwhelming mass, that evil which he accomplished but too successfully in many details. Chance confined to valleys, comparatively humble a tempest, which only waited for a release to devas-

tate confinents. It may be asked: "Is not his valor on the battle fields of his country to be remembered ?" The answer must be, "Yes!" That was a redeeming trait. No matter from what motive his military talents were exercised, our land reaped some benefit. But there are many persons who will doubt the real patriotism of one who was so ready to forswear his allegiance, who trampled on so much that was sacred, and who held even his exploits against tyranny as less glorious than the moral destruction of a hu-

Age is expected to subdue; but with Burr the winter of time brought no snows to cool the lava of passion. At four score and six, the crater wore a glow as ardent as at twenty. His faculties mocked at a century. Age should bring the soothing calm of religion, to enable the barque which has being abroad so early."

been tossed by the storms of life, to prepare for a worthy entrance into the sea of another world. Burr died as he lived practically an atheist. Age should bring respect; Burr died as he had lived, without, the respect of the good. His hoary hairs went down to the grave floating on the

breeze of infamy.

In cunning, an Iago; in lust, a Tarquin; in patience, a Cataline; in pleasure, a Sybarite; in gratitude, a Malay; and in ambition, a Napoleon. He affords the world a powerful example of powerful intellect, destitute of virtue. His portrait would fitly appear in a circle of Dante's Inferno.

Let no one accuse me of stepping with unsanctified feet through the solemn vaults of the sepulchre. Aaron Burr belongs to History. Such was the lot he chose.

*He seduced the wife and daughter of the

man who gave him shelter after the duel

His own assertion. the wished to claim his rights as a British subject, when in London: Lord Liverpool rejected the offer with contempt

with Hamilton.

NUTRIMENT AND DIGESTION.

The Cincinnatti Nonpareil has quite) a sensible article on eating and drinking, in the course of which the editor gives some facts in relation to various articles of food. The following table of the amount of nutrious matter in different grains is well worth preservation for reference: 100 lbs Wheat contain 85 lbs nutriment.

Corn # 97 Rice 11 90 # 80 # 83 Barley Beans # 90 # 93 Peas Meat average 35 Potatoes contain 55 Beets # 14 Carrots 11 14 Greens and turnips 8 Bread

It will be seen from the above that meat is not the most nutritious food, as is generally supposed. The laboring man often thinks he cannot perform a day's work without meat; but the fact is that it is not half as nutritious as wheat, corn, rye, or beans. Meat is more stimulating than vegetables, and does not maintain so true an equilibrium in the system. Uniformity in our feelings and habits is desirable—that is, we should be constantly in good health and spirits. It seems, therefore, that meat is not favorable to this state, and should be gradually dispensed

That will be coceded to be the best food which supplies the greatest amount of nutrition with the least effort of the digestive organs. To determine this, we will give the results of a long course of experiment which Dr. Beaumont conducted with a soldier who had been wounded, and the wound so healed as to leave an opening into the stomach through which the operation of digestion could be observed. divested in 2 hours. Bread and milk

2 "

21 4

Codfish

Turkey

Goose, wild,	66	21 11
Hash	41	24 4
Oysters and crackers	**	3 "
Beef, fresh, roasted,	44	31 11
" broiled,	-	2 11
tt ti boiled,	61	31 11
Pork recently salted,	££	41 11
Mutton	44	4 41
Eggs, hard, boiled,	44	31 11
" soft, boiled,	ec	3 4
Sausages,	et	35 "
Fowls,	61	4 4
Bread, with coffee,	41	4 4
Rice	13	1 4
Tapioca	tt	2 11
Barley	- 65	2 11
Milk	41	2 "
Pigs' feet	44	1 "
Tripe	44	1 "
Trout	44	14 4
Soup, bean,	"	3 "
" barley,	44	11 11
" Mutton,	**	31 11
Beans	64	21 "
Bread, wheat,	44	31 11
" corn,	16	31 "
Cake, corn,	44	3 11
Turnips	"	34 4
Potatoes, boiled,	"	34 4
" roasted,	44	21 #
Cabbage	44	21 "
Erom the above table,	it will be	seen the

ed out the shadowy vistas of glory.

Erom the above table, it will be seen that it requires more effort to digest animal than vegetable food; while the latter firmishe double the nutriment of the former. Common sense, therefore, settles the question of

> A lump of gold, worth nearly fifteen hundred dollars was picked up the other day at a mine near Dalton, Georgia, by a poor laborer.-Another lump yet larger, has been ound at the same place.

> America is the Paradise of the workingman -No doubt of that, but what must it then be to the fellows that don't work. Camphor Cigars-a new contrivance of the Paris chemists, have been imported in Phila-

Chamber's (Edinburgh) Journal says, that

nfection by cholera. Grattan one day came to his son, pushing him until he was awakened, "Come," said he. "get up; recollect it is the early bird that catches the worm." Serves the

delphia and are said to be preventative against

TREATMENT OF THE CHOLELA. Sulphur a Cholera Specific.

As any thing relating to the treatment of cholera is interesting at the present moment, we copy from the Chicago Journal the subjoined letter, written by a physician of high standing at Chicago, who appears to believe that a specific for the cholera has been discovered in the use of sulphur. A correspondent of the Albany Atlas, in referring to the letter of Dr. Herrick, observes, that "sulphur, it is said, has long been employed in cholera by practitioners of the homopathic school, in accordance with directions to that effect in their book," but he justly adds, that this

a man of science and research:-Dear Sir :- In compliance with the request of my friend, Dr. J. A. Bird, I have made the following brief synopsis of a letter from him, sent to me for publication in the North Western Medical and Survival Journal which. together with the few additional remarks which I have made, you will please publishin order that the members of the medical profession and our citizens generally may have the means of testing, and the benefits to be derived, from what is supposed to be a new discovered remedy for the cholera.

The facts stated in the letter referred to above are briefly as follows:-

About six months since, Dr. Bird and my self were led into conversation upon the effects of atmospheric influences in producing epidemies, from reading an article from a German chemist, in our periodicals, in which it was contended, that influenza depended upon the presence of ozone, and that the severity and number of attacks, as shown by chemical analysis, was always in proportion to the amount of this substance in the atmosphere. Taking this statement in connection with the fact, that cholera is generally preceded by influenzas, as shown by its history, we were led to the conclusion, that both diseases might be dependant upon the same influence, modified in degree according to the greater or less quantity of this deleterious

agent present in the atmosphere at the time. The next step in the investigation, was to determine what agent would counteract the influence and destroy the deleterious proper ties of ozone. The accurate chemical knowledge of Dr. Bird, enable him to suggest at once the well known substance sulphur as possessing the properties of acting upon it in such a manner as to neutralize its influence. In searching for facts to support this concluprevailed in the vicinity of sulphur springs or in situations where this substance abounds; hence the conclusion, that sulphur might be, and probably was the antidote for cholera. In one of our Medical Journals, an article appeared describing the method of detecting ozone in the atmosphere, thus supplying the

means of determining whether or not it was present at the very time when cholera was beginning to make its appearance amongst us. Dr. Bird's experiments, as well as those made subsequently by himself, and by Drs. Bird. Blaney and myself from day to day, since that time, shows that ozone is present in our atmosphere, and that the amount is in proportion to the severity of the disease from time to time.

About a week since Dr. Bird determines to try the effects of sulphur upon himself and others troubled as nearly all have been more or less of late, with uneasy sensations, slight pains, &c., in the digestive organs. The result was entirely satisfactory, so much so that Dr. Bird came immediately to my office, and requested me as a friend, to test its efficacy in my practice, but to say nothing to others with regard to the ingredients used until facts should justify its public announcement as a discovery. The beneficial effects resulting from its use in my practice was such as to convince me at once of its utility in the class of cases described above. During the last few days Drs. Bird, Blaney and myself have continued to use this apparent simple remedy, to the exclusion of all others in cases of choleric symptoms. The result has been wonderful. All premonitory symptoms, such as pain, a sense of fulness, unnatu ral movements, slight diarrhea, &c., have uniforally vielded at once to a dose of three to four grains of sulphur.

In cases where either cramps, or diarrhea or vomiting have been present, and in fact where all these symptoms have existed in conjunction, the use of sulphur, in the above named doses, every three or four hours, has had the effect to ameliorate the patient's condition at once, and when used, in a few hours, to dissipate choleric symptoms. So far as its efficacy has been tested in the worst stages of collapse, most satisfactory results have been obtained. In two or three cases of the kind the effect of the remedy has been to bring back pulse to the wrist, restore warmth to the surface, and stop the profuse diarrhea and vomiting. In truth, the results obtained so far, have been such as to convince all of us, who have administered it, and witnessed its effects, that if any remedy deserves the appellation, this is a specific for

It having been determined to make thi public statement, it is expected in return that no hasty conclusions will be made, either for or against what appears to be a proposition to accomplish much by very simple means. Although the results so far as obtained, in a short time, and by a few indi-

practice in bad cases of cholera, until they COL. COOKE'S WAGON ROUTE FROM SANTA shall have tested the matter themselves; and formed their own conclusions; and also, that whatever may be the confidence of individuals in this or any other remedy, they will not depend upon their own judgment in any case, even of slight symptoms, whenever it is

possible to consult their physician. It is suggested by Dr. Bird, that a combination of powdered charcoal, one part to four of sulphur, has seemed to make the remedy W. B. HERRICK, more efficient.

Ed. N. W. Med. & Sur. Jour. We publish this professional statement simply to bring it before members of the Faculty who might not otherwise see it; holdought not to prejudice the public against its ing it to be at all times unsafe for the uniniuse. Dr. Blaney, mentioned in the letter, is tiated to confide in any novel suggestions on so important a subject, from any source, however respectable, without reference to personal medical advice. The discovery may be valuable, but we recommend to others what we should practice ourselves in case of an attack, to call in the services of a competent physician, in whom confidence is reposed, and follow his directions implicitly.-We doubt not that the suggestions of the letter will claim the early and impartial attention of the medical fraternity in this city and if they are indeed of value, will be promptly recommended for general adoption In the meantime it would in our judgment, be erring on the other side to withhold any farther information which we may receive on the subject. We therefore subjoin the following extract from the Buffala Courier of Monday :-

Facts having reference to this discovery will go farther with an intelligent public than any thing else the press can lay before it, and we give from an informant, whom we know to be a person of character and good judgment, the following statement.

Our informant was by chance in Chicago, Friday, May 25, when Dr. Bird first administered his remedy to persons attacked with the cholera. These cases were persons living twelve miles out of the city. Irish laborers on the Chicago and Galena railroad. In company with Dr. Bird and Dr. Herrick and three other physicians, he visited them for the pur- only necessary for a small experienced party, pose of seeing the effect of the experiment.

On arriving at the station, it was found that one of the five patients was already dead. Of those living, one was a man, two were distance is about 160 miles. women, and the remaining one a child four or five years of age. The man was proinguage of physicians, the man had "no pulse,21 that is to say, his pulse was hardly perceptible. The women were vomiting nd purging excessively.

Dr. Bird immediately administered the pills. In the course of ten minutes he gave ne of the women three of them. The limi. ted time afforded to the visiters prevented a fair observation of the effects of the medi- ter. cine. Their stay was limited to three quarters of an hour, the time being the afternoon Upon the arrival of the cars in Chicago the next morning, the patients were all reported doing well, with the fairest prospect of re-

The next day the remedy was tried upon two cases in Chicago, and both recovered from the attack.

On Sunday or Monday, a telegraphic des patch was transmitted to New Orleans, advising of the nature of the temedy, and requesting that it should be tried upon some of the cases in that city, which were in the most advanced stages of the disease. A reply was received the next day, to the

effect that it had been tried, as our informant understood, upon persons in the collapsed state, and that the treatment "had the desired effect." The opinion or recommendation of Dr Bird is that in any locality where the disease

is prevalent, it is a proper precaution to take one of the pills in the morning, and for those attacked, to take one every two hours until relief is found. We annex the material portion of a com-

munication from a correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial commenting upon the alleged I was reminded of some remarks I lately

met with in a work of the celebrated Dr. Dewees, touching its efficacy in the case of epidemic diseases. If all epidemics are attributable to the presence, in excess of ozone in the atmosphere, the facts which I quote below will afford still farther testimony in favor of the theory advanced by the Chicago physicians.

Dr. Dewees writes as follows, alluding more particularly to the use of sulphur in the case of epidemic measles:-

"There is a curious circumstance mention ed by Dr. Tourtual, a Dutch physician, which if proved to be a fact, will be highly interesting in the history and treatment of measels. He states that at a period when measles were epidemic, all the children who were under treatment with sulpher for itch, escaped the disease; and that those who were taking sulphur for the whooping cough enjoyed the same immunity. Also he says that many children who were taking a mixture of sulphur and camphor, and to whom those medicaments were applied by frictions, were not attacked by measles, while those who were not subjected to this medicine were affected."

A MONSTROUS SNAKE .- Messrs Isaac Wolrerin and Christly Dale, of Birmingham, is this State, while out gunning on the 5th ult., viduals, seem to justify our conclusions, it is captured a Black Snake, which measured 21 hoped that physicians will continue to de feet 8 inches in length, and it is supposed to some of the speakers continuing their remarks pend on what they consider the most efficient | be about 3 feet in circumference.

FE TO THE PACIFIC.

The road he took he describes as being excellent, except five or six miles, though over a true desert. It may be taken for six months in the year, but impassable in summer. It is a great gold district, rich mines having been discovered in the mountains, but so destitute of water that even a mining population can scarcely occupy it. The distances of the

whole route from In	depe	ndence,	Missout
to the Pacific are give	en as	follows	:
To Santa Fe,	775	miles,	775
Rio Grande left,	248	41	1033
Tueson,	363	44	1396
Pimo Villages,	81	44	1477
Crossing of Colorado	, 205	11	1682
First Wells,	13	11	1695
Second "	23	44	1718
Third or	25		1644
Cariza, (stream)	28	U	1771
First settlements,	47	44	1818
San Diego,	52	et	1870
The report sums up	the c	descript	ion as fo
lows:			

If I had continued on the most direct route to San Diego, the distance would have been terwards learned, had long been addicted to rather under 1100 miles, (about 1800 miles the degrading vice. Finding very soon that from Independence, Missouri, by Santa Fe 1

The constant tenor of your letters of instruction made it almost a point of honor to bring wagons through to the Pacific; and so averse to entering into it. Of two neighbors, I was retarded in making and finding a road for them. From this road, any that may follow will have various advantages. The breaking the track, often through thickets of mezquite and other thorny bushes although worked on by pioneers, was so laborious that I habitually relieved the front wagons about every hour: but a team on a firm, open prairie, labors much less, if on a beaten track. Much of the difficult ground on the Gila, consisting of light porous clay, becomes a good beaten road. My journal and sketch indicate some points where the road may be shortened; but, between Ojo de Vaca and the point of leaving the San Pedro river, it is probable that between 60 and 100 miles may be saved, and some bad road avoided. It is well provided with water, (with Indian guides, if practicable,) to explore the prairieand discover the watering places. The direct

The worst road is on the Rio Grande, opposite the upper middle part of the Jornada nounced by the physicians to be in a collap- del Muerte. It may probably be avoided example, to court the vice, but he compelled sed state. Whether the remainder were or by coming the Jornada road half way down them to drink. Unlike most parents who not, our informant is not positive. In the or more, and then crossing to the west side. are drunkards themselves, he seemed desi-I have reason to believe that there are gaps rous to render them as degraded as himself. in the mountains, and opposite where my road becomes good. This assumes that the Fe, which may not be the case.

The country from the Rio Grande to Tueson is covered with grama grass, on which animals, moderately worked, will fatten in win-

An emigrant company may leave Indeper dence, Missouri, from June 10, to late in August, or Van Buren, Arkansas, late. It will subsist a short time on buffaloes, and be able to lay up much of the meat, dried or sailed In New Mexico it may rest, make repairs, and obtain supplies-particularly of mules, sheep and cattle-which, in that grazing country, will be found cheap: it may pass through settlements for 250 miles; and they will b much extended in the rich river bottoms to the south, when the Indians shall be subdued.

I brought to California both beeves and sheep; the latter did perhaps, the best requiring little water: they gave no trouble wo or three men can guard and drive a thousand. At Tueson, or at the Pimo villages, fresh supplies may be obtained. The Pimos and Maranopas, 28,000 or 20,000 in number, wonderfully honest and friendly to strangers, raise corn and wheat, which they grind and sell cheaply for bleached domestic summer clothing of all sorts, showy cotton handkerchiefs, and white heads. They also have a few mules and cattle. I gave some breeding sheep. Oxen will not do well for draught, their feet become tender; and west of the Pimos, their food is not found sufficient or suitable; mules require no shoes, I catched a large quantity on the Gila, having used

Undoubtedly, the fine bottom land of the Colorado, if not of the Gila, will soon be settled; then all difficulty will be removed. The crossing is about 100 miles from the mouth and about 60 above tide. For six months in the year, the river is said to be navigable by steamboats for 350 miles; its bottoms are wide and rich; and sugar, undoubtedly may be grown. In winter, it is fordable at the crossing; but I think it has at least as much water as the Missouri at the same season, and may be navigable by steamers to the mouth of the Gila at all seasons

FREEDOM OF SPEECH .- A colored lecturer

named Douglass, who has been lionized for several years by the New England Anti-Slavery Society, last week made a speech before a large assembly in Boston, in which he ized murderer." To the credit of the audience, however, such language was not generally approved, even though it was uttered in Boston. This was not the only intemperate language used on that occasion. Burleigh called General Taylor "the chief murderer of the nation," and many of the speakers assailed the Church fiercely. These assaults provoked some of the members to defend the Church, and the meeting became quite noisy, amid a storm of hisses.

From the New York Observer.
THE RAVAGES OF THE DESTROYER.

A TALE OF TRUTH.

During a brief term of missionary service n which I engaged some years since, I met with a family whose history, and especially an incident in it, affords another striking example of the degrading influence of intoxicating drinks. Upon entering their wretched abode, I perceived at once that I was in a drunkard's home. The hovels of the intemperate have an aspect too well known to need description. Upon engaged in conversation with the different members of the family, I found that with one exception they were all suffering from the effects of recent indulgence. The father, a man quite advanced in years, and a son who was just in the prime of life, were too far gone to make a sensible reply to my questions, and when they volunteered a remark it was humiliating to listen to it. A daughter-in-law, who had an infant in her arms, showed by her idiotio stare that she too was besotted with rum. The mother alone did not give the evidence of recent indulgence; but even she, as I af-I could not benefit them by tarrying, I left it. The only one who was in a condition to profit by a religious conversation was altogether one of whom was an elder in the Presbyterian church, I learned the following particu-

Several years before, the father of the

family was the owner of a large farm situa-

ted in the vicinty of his present abode, and

was prospering in the world. Like multitude of others, he became addicted to intemperance, and his farm was no longer able to vield him support, and afford the means of gratifying his unnatural appetite. It was mortgaged, and the money thus obtained was spent for rum. Soon it became necessary to sell the farm, and the balance, some hundreds of dollars above mortgage, being paid in ready money, was in a short time expended for that which was fast ruining his estate. himself and his family. He had now become a confirmed and degrading drunkard, living only for the gratification of his vicious thirst for strong drink. His wife, too, once his bosom friend, became his bosom companion in his debauchery. Nor did his influence end here, He not only taught his children by his One only out of a large family, broke through his father's influence, and he became a reagreat highway will pass as far north as Santa | pected member of society. The rest, male and female, fell under the influence of the destroyer. Incredible as it may appear one of his children actually died of intemperance a miserable drunkard, at the age of twelve years. While he was in a dying condition the father sent for a supply of the poison which was causing his death, and when he breathed his last the family was in a state of beastly intoxication. His body remained upon the bed, in the same state in which he died. for a day or two, and nothing was done, nor were they able to do anything to prepare it for burial. A neighbor, accidentally having prepared a coffin, placed the remains of the child in it, and the family started for the place of burial which was more than a mile listant, taking with them the jug of rum. Arriving at the grave-yard, they found that no grave was dog. Obtaining tools, they went to work to prepare one, stopping frequently to make a drain upon the jug. This was soon exhausted, when one of the number was despatched for a fresh supply. Again they commenced digging, and they dug and drank, and drank and dug, until a grave was opened, into which the coffin was placed, and having hurriedly filled it up, they all returned in state of intoxication to their misera-

ble home.
Such facts show how completely the demon of intemperance not only blights the fairest prospects, and brings ruin and disgrace upon families, but also roots up and tramples upon all tender sensibilities and affections of the heart. Under its influence fathers, and mothers too, become monsters, and losing all sympathy for their own flesh, and blood, can revel in debauchery around the dying bed and lifeless remains, and on the grave of their offspring. It is worse than brutalizing in its hellish influence.

FROM THE FAR WEST We have advices by express from Salt

Lake to the 15th of April. New and extraordinary discoveries of gold had been made in the mountains near Salt Lake. There seems to be no limit to the deposits of the precious metal in our far-west

territory. An expedition from Salt Lake had been fallen in with, whose object it was to hurry forward the Mormon emigrants, in order that they might take advantage of the recent and wonderful discoveries of gold in that region. This information induced many of the emidenounced the lamented Worth as a "legal- grants to abandon their wagons and other cumbersome property, including provisions

and push ahead with mules. The people settled in the Great Basin are very anxious for the establishment of a territorial Government, and intended to send a Mr. Burnbyson as a delegate to Washington, in order that their necessities and wishes may be pressed upon the attention of Congress.

The settlement [of Mormons] at Salt Lake is represented to be very prosperous. A Mormon, named Lyman Wright, has been repudiated by the church for heresy.

March 10, 1849,-6m